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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897-TWELVE PAGES.

The Evening Star.

ons. This was regarded by the departmen

His Blood Boiled.

A special from Havana to the New York

Times reports an interview with Gen. Lee,

"From the moment I landed my American

blood began to boil, and if I stay here much

longer and am forced to witness all the in-

dignities heaped upon my countrymen without restraint it will literally all boil away. They trample on our flag, hiss us on the streets. Americans are murdered, rolfbed and imprisoned; indignities are

heaped upon our women, and every atrocity conceivable for a Spaniard to put on Amer

THE SANGUILLY CASE

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Presents a Report.

The Facts Set Forth in Detail and the

Course of the Spanish Gov-

ernment Criticised.

The resolution presented in the Senate

today by Senator Mergan from the com-

mittee on foreign relations demanding the

reiease of General Julio Sanguilly was ac-

The report is introduced by quoting the

joint declaration by the Spanish minister

and the minister of the United States in

1877, making the Spanish law of 1821 part

of the treaty between the two govern-

ments. After commenting upon the ex-

plicit character of this agreement the re-

port proceeds with the declaration that

during the present hostilities in Cuba this

declaration has been frequently called to

the attention of the Spanish authorities in

A Law-Abiding Citizen.

condition and environment of Sanguilly,

the report proceeds: It is only just and

of mankind to attribute to a man who has

exhibited high courage and devotion to

honorable duties in behalf of Mr. San-

guilly a due sense of obedience to whatever

obligations he has voluntarily assumed to-

Spanish government in Cuba any hostility,

ill-feeling or want of due respect. In all respects he has been true to his duty to

United States while residing in Cuba

against him has been an unjust suspicion derived from the honorable devotion and courage he exhibited in his efforts to free

Cuba from Spanish dominion in the for

ner revolution that ended nearly twenty

Trumped-up Charges.

It is shown that Mr. Sanguilly is now :

feeble old man, still suffering from the

wounds of twenty years ago, and that for

eighteen years he has lived in peace in

the island. It is charged that the Spanish

authorities have concealed from this gov-

court-martial and in secret and thus con-

tered into at length, as are the efforts of

made his deliv rance more hopeless. The evident purpose was to multiply prosecu-

· FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 Coming to Wash-

ington.

The residents of Washington will have an

opportunity in a few days of seeing the

fleetest vessel in the United States navy

and one of the fastest vessels in the world.

This is torpedo boat No. 6, constructed by

the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I. She made

28.70 knots per hour on her official speed

trial, and, as a consequence, was imme-

diately accepted by the government, with-

out the usual preliminaries. Secretary

Herbert has ordered her to Washington as

an object lesson to Congress of the ca-

A telegram was received at the Navy Department today saying that "No. 6" left Newport this morning for Washing-

ton. She will proceed by way of Long Island sound to New York, and, after a short stop, will come direct to this city by the outside route. If pushed she will

by the outside route. If pushed she will reach here by tomorrow evening, but the probabilities are that she will proceed un-der easy steam, so as to be able to cast anchor off the Washington navy yard Fri-day morning Lieut Fremont, formerly of the Cushing, is in command of the marine "flyer," and is assisted in her management by the other officers and the comment

by the other officers and the crew of that vessel, which was recently put out of com-mission at Norfolk.

Presidential Nominations.

nominations to the Senate:

pabilities of American ship builders.

him, and it is declared that "every

years ago.

companied by a written report.

icans is thrust upon us."

in which Gen. Lee is quoted as saying:

TWO CENTS.

# FROM UP THE RIVER

Waters at Williamsport Reported to Be Falling.

ANXIETY ABOUT CANAL'S DAMAGE

Devastation Caused in Western Pennsylvania.

ON THE SUSQUEHANNA

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., February 24.-The danger point in the rise of the Potomac river at Williamsport has passed. Reports from above show receding waters, which is now perceptible at that place. The present flood lacks but ten feet below that of 1880, marked by the Johnstown disaster, and that of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

At this hour (12 ncon) the damage to the canal cannot be ascertained, as it is yet submerged. Boatmen, shippers and others interested in this waterway of transportation in this section are lined along the banks waiting.

It is certain that damage has been done, but to what extent causes the auxiety. This cannot be ascertained until late tomorrow, if then. There has been great less to the farmers in the lowlands by the carrying away of folder, hay, straw and outbuildings of all descriptions.

BALTIMORE, February 24.-A telegram this morning from General Superintendent Fitzgerald and Chief Engineer Manning of the B. and O. railroad, who are at Cherry Run, on the second division, announces that the water has fallen about 31/2 feet during the night, and that at 7:30 a.m. there was still 8 feet of water over the track. It is not expected they will be able to get

an engine through until about 1 o'clock this afternoon. As far as they have been able to go with an engine the main track at Sir John's Run is intact.

It is expected that with the force of men now on the ground that as soon as the water receded it will be but a few hours until the track is placed in shape for traffic. WATERS RECEDING.

# Great Damage Caused in Western

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 24.-The great flood has done its worst in this section, and the waters are now receding. A cold wave, which came up suddenly, broke the back of the flood, and the reports from all points between Pittsburg and the headwaters this morning indicate that all danger has passed. The rivers in this vicinity reached a higher stage than at

The Monongahela registered 29 feet 6 inches and the Allegheny 30 feet 9 inches about midnight, and after remaining stationary for several hours began slowly to recede. At 10 o'clock this morning the water had fallen one foot, and from new on it will subside almost as rapidly as it rose. Hardly a point in the Monongahela valley from Fairmont to Pittsburg escaped damage by the flood, and in many places the high-water mark was sovered. Mills built supposedly out of harm's way were submerged. Works along the river were shut down, and workmen forced to flee from the rising tide. The damage can only e approximated, but it is less than a mil Hon and a half in the Monongahela valley. From the headwaters of the Youghlogheny also came a torrent that brought with it destruction to valuable property. Railroads were unable to move trains, in some places the tracks being so far below the surface that the tops of gondola cars only were visible. The Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogheny was entirely dis abled, while trolley lines along the river banks were so badly wrecked that it will be several days before operations can be resumed. Beneath several feet of muddy water and debris there are millions of dollars' worth of valuable machinery. What ruln has been wrought cannot be told until

he waters recede.

Private houses built in the lowlands in the suburbs have been flooded, in some in-stances within a foot of the second-story windows, and are in danger of being twisted from their foundations. At any rate, they will be unfit for habitation for weeks to come.

The poorer classes, who lived in small houses and shanties along the river's bank, some of them only a few feet above low water mark, have been made utterly homewhile the truck gardeners, having hot beals in the bottom lands, with early veg-etables almost ready for the market, have

In McKeesport the damage will exceed \$600,000. Crooked creek, which in former righ waters has been a harmless stream,

righ waters has been a harmless stream, rose to an unprecedented height, causing destruction to meadow lands for three miles back in the country.

In this city the water covered Duquesne Way from 9th street to the point. Steambouts were moored, but a few feet from the entrance to the Hotel Boyer and the entrance to the Hotel Boyer and the exposition buildings were completely surexposition buildings were completely sur-rounded by water. On the north side (Allegheny), over 3.000 people were cooped up in the second stories of their homes all night prisoners, their only means of escape being by boat. Without fire or food they received chunks of bread and coffee and coal handed through their second story windows by policemen in partial boats in windows by policemen in patrol boats in On Craig, Robinson, School, Rebecca,

Lacock, Ann. Corry, Kilbuck and Darragh streets and South avenue the water sto as high as the knobs on the doors. T fellowing Allegheny manufacturing concerrs have been rendered idle by water in vading the premises: Anderson Porter Cempany, Bissell & Co.'s stove works, Boyd & Boyd's trunk factory, Pittsburg and Western repair shops, Charles nut works, Damascus Bronze Cempany, La Belle steel works, Lindsay & McCutcheon's mills. Pittsburg force and Belie steel works, Lingsay & McCutcheon's mills, Pittsburg forge and iron works, Berson's pump works, Union salt works, Excelsior coffin works, Leggate spring and axle works, McKinney's hinge factory. Marshall-Kennedy flour mill, Callery's tannery, Groctzinger's tannery, Western leather works, Heinz & Lutz pickling es tablishments, Carlin machine shops. Voegtley's saw mills, and the Allegheny illum-

nating gas plant.
On the South Side the entire river front from 30th street down, was submerged. All the plants were under water and op-erations were entirely suspended. It will several days before a general resumption can take place.

# THE SUSQUEHANNA.

# lee Gorge Carried Past Lock Have Without Damage.

RENOVO, Pa., February 24.-The ic gorge which had formed in the Susquehanna river Monday hight a few miles east of Renovo was dislodged about 10 o'clock last night and was carried by the city of Lock Haven without doing any damage. There is a six foot flood this morning, but the river is clear of ice. No danger is now apprehended.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., February 24.-No. damage is feared in this city. A channel has been cut through the ice from Linden, ten miles above here, to the Pennsylvania railroad bridge in this city, and when the gorge breaks the ice can pass

the great log boom without doing any dam-

ALONG THE OHIO.

Reports of Damage and Loss of Life by the High Waters. CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 24.-Specials to the Times Star show continued damage by flood in cities up the river.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., February 24 .- The river is now rising two inches an hour. A portion of Front street between Market and Limestone is covered, and there is water in many houses. The Chesapeake and Ohlo railroad track has settled and slipped No Serious Damage Done Along considerably.

Aberdeen, across from here, resembles a lake. Many people are compelled to move. RIPLY, Ohio, February 24.—River fifty-seven feet and rising two inches an hour. Weather clear and cold. The upper end of town is submerged, and fully 100 families have vacated their homes, while others are moving, some of them in boats. On East 2d street the water is three feet deep, and the ferrymen are reaping a harvest, as the the terrymen are reaping a narvest, as the East Riply people are compelled to cross in boats. Two more feet will bring it up in the business portion of town, when the damage will be incalculable.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, February 24.—It is expected that by noon half of the city will be under water. The river is fifty-eight feet three inches and rising one and a half inches per hour. About a thousand families have been compelled to move. Many houses are completely covered, and some have fleated away.

ASHLAND, Ky., February 24.—James Morgan, wife and child are reported crowned in the overflow of Beaver creek in

# DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Important Amendment as to Street Extensions Proposed.

Desales Street to Be Continued Two Squares East-Other Local Matters.

An important amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill was today proposed by Mr. Gallinger in the Senate. The amendment authorizes the Commissicners to make the following extensions, openings and gradings of streets in the city of Washington and District of Columbia in the manner provided by chapter II

of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia: Extend and prolong the street known as De Sales street through the squares lying east of its present terminus at 17th street northwest.

Open a street through the square lying between 14th and 15th and T and U streets northwest to conform to the street lying immediately east of said square and known as Wallach place, except that the street shall be narrowed to 49 feet, such street when opened to be known as Caroline street.

Extend onen widen and grade 14th

Extend, open, widen and grade 14th street northwest from Park street and Whitney avenue to Spring road in accordance with the street extension plans. It is provided that the cost of the above improvements shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and the money shall be made im mediately available.

# Metropolitan R. R. Extension.

The House vesterday afternoon agreed to the conference report on the bill for the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. The bill, as finally passed, reads as follows:

"That the Metropolitan Railroad Com pany be, and it is hereby, authorized and required, within six months from the date of the approval of this act, to extend the lines of its underground electric railroad from the intersection of Connecticut and Fiorida avenues northward along Columbia road to a point on the west line of 18th street extended: Provided, That the said company is hereby authorized to issue and sell such an amount of its capital stock as will, at the market value thereof, cover the cost of constructing and equipment of the extension herein provided for."

# To Grade G Street.

The Commissioners were recently requested by Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, to report on the proposed amendment to the appropriation bill providing for the grading and paying of G street northeast from 1st to 4th streets. Yesterday they reported that \$5,000, which it is proposed by the amendment to appro-priate for improving the street, would not be sufficient. They urge that \$14,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

# NO ACTION YET.

The Bill to Fill the District Attorney Vacancy.

The President has not yet acted upon the act authorizing the District Supreme Court to fill a vacancy in the office of United States attorney for the District of Columbia under certain circumstances. The impression is growing that he will either veto the bill or allow it to become a law without his approval. At any rate, it is certain that if he approves it he will not do so until just before the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limit allowed for such action.

The bill was received at the White House from Congress on the 16th instant, and the ten days within which it may be signed or vetoed will expire Saturday. The President is personally interested in the case of Mr. Davis, and hesitates to act on the bill providing for the temporary appoint-ment of a district attorney, in the hope ment of a district attorney, in the hope that the confirmation of that gentleman may render such legislation unnecessary in the present instance.

# Personal Mention.

Among those who had interviews with the President today was Capt. J. Findlay of the steamer Michigan, of the Atlantic Transport Line, plying between London and New York. Capt. Findlay is a Scotchman and has a number of friends in this city who have made the trip with him across the ocean.

Miss Mary E. Rowe, formerly principal of the Seaton school, but now a resident of Indianapolis, has been selected to take charge of the teachers' and children's normal classes at the De Funiak Springs, Fla., Chautauqua Assembly, in March. Secretary Herbert has gone to New York. Lieut. J. C. Wilson of the navy is in the

Dr. E. B. Foote, president of the Liberal League of New York city, is spending a few days in Washington, and will probably address the Secular League while here.

Gen. John S. Witcher, paymaster U. S.

A., stationed at San Francisco, is in town

# Executive Clemency.

on leave, and is stopping at Willard's

The President has pardoned Robert E. Baker, alias Hamilton E. Baker, convicted in Missouri of embezzling post office funds. Clemency is extended on account of the distressed condition of the convict's family. He has already served one year of a two years' sentence. The President has also pardoned (to restore citizenship) Henry Mullaney, convicted in Missouri of fraud-ulent registration. This prisoner was re-leased from jail nine years ago.

The Flood is a Foot Lower Than the Highest Yesterday.

A TREMENDOUS RUSH OF WATERS

the River Front.

HIGH WATER UPSTREAM

The water in the river rose last night several inches higher than it was at the time The Star went to press, but did not cause any damage to property on the wharves at the foot of 7th and other streets. Some of the persons doing business there had their movable property taken to higher ground, but later developments showed that there was no necessity for the precaution.

Today the river has been gradually falling, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon, which v. as the period of high tide, and when there was the most danger to be feared from the threatened flood, the water at the foot of 7th street was twelve inches lower than the highest point reached yesterday.

While the height of the flood is watched with interest at all points on the line of the river, the sure judge of the height of the water at this place is the height at Harper's Ferry. So long as the water does not reach an extraordinary height at that place, there appears to be very little danger along the water front of Washington and George-

## Happy Conditions,

The Shenandoah river, fortunately for the local property owners, did not do as much damage as was thought, and to this fact is attributed the comparatively low height of the water at this city to the height reached at other places farther up stream. The Shenandoah river enters the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The high water of the upper Potomac was coming down, and the great danger to the wharf property at this place was in the fact that if the Shenan-doah was at flood height and turned its overflow into the flooded Potomac the volume of water would deluge the wharves and lower streets, and equal, if it not ex-ceed, the big flood of 1889. Fortunately it happened that while the Shenandoah river was high, the water began to recede before the high waters of the Potomac reached Harper's Ferry, and as a result the water did not reach an extra height, but remained in a high and turbulent condition.

General Manager G. L. Nicolson of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal received this encouraging report yesterday afternoon. This morning shortly before 9 o'clock he received a telegram from Harper's Ferry stating that the water at that point had risen very slowly since 5 o'clock this morning, and that up to the time the telegram was sent a fall of four inches had been recorded. The signal office, however, received a report that the highest point had been reached in the river at that place at 9 o'clock this merning, when the height was twenty-three and a half feet above the normal. At 7:25 last evening the water at the same place was a fraction over twenty-two feet high. Another telegram received by Mr. Nicolson stated that at Williams port. Md., 100 miles from here, the water egan to fall at 2 o'clock this morning, and that at 7 o'clock this morning i fifteen inches. At Hancock, Md., about 125 miles up, the receding commenced about o'clock last evening, when at that time the water was just seven feet below the high water mark of the flood of 1889.

# No Great Damage.

The damage to the canal so far as learned has been very slight, and the general manager hopes that nothing more serious will occur. As yet it is too early to ascertain what injury has been done to the canal. From telegrams received it is stated that slight washouts have occurred near Harper's Ferry, while no word has been recelved at all from the points farther up the canal. The corporation will feel extremely lucky if no further damage is reported, though it seems imposible for the canal to escape with such high water. Along the Georgetown river front flood reached a height of a few inches over five feet about 10 o'clock this morning, and is still gradually rising. Flood tide was expected about 1 o'clock, and those along the water front predicted that at that the river would reach its greatest height. Reports from Great Falls to the aqueduct effice show the water was 156 feet datum, as it is expressed, which would mean about six feet above the dam which diverts the water supply for this city. Fortunately the improvements in raising the dam to increase the water supply have been completed, and it is expected that little or no damage will be done to it. Very little damage has been done to local wharf property in Georgetown and no articles of value have been reported as wash ed away or lost. Several scows which were moored near the Aqueduct bridge broke loose yesterday. One struck against the shoal of rocks on Analostan Island opposite 32d street, and remained there while the water dashed over its sides other scow lodged on the flats this side of the Long bridge.

# The Flood Scene.

It was well worth a visit to the river front today to witness the sight of the flood. The water came down with a rush, the current being fully ten or twelve miles an hour, and sweeping on like a monster. There was driftwood in abundance, and logs borne rapidly downward toward the bay were seen everywhere, with occasionally a whole tree to vary the scene. Out toward the center of the river there appeared to be nothing that could resist the force of the water, and no one was willing to risk crossing the stream in a boat. Along the shore the current was more quiet, and the water gradually surged in with gentle ripples, creeping upward steadily, while large numbers of people witnessthe sight from all of the wharves. The water yesterday began to slowly crawl upward and it was not long before height was above the level of the wharves. The entire river front of George tewn was submerged, though up to 1 o'clock this morning the water was still a good distance from Water street. The low places suffered the most. The Potomac Boat Club house was entirely submerged, or, at least, the first floor was. Before noon the water was nearly three feet deep in the structure, the front doors being left come to give the water passageway. The cpen to give the water passageway. The boat house of the Columbia Athletic Club, being several feet higher, escaped the high water, which, however, crept up as far as water, which, however, drept up as far as the sills. The coffer dam which for sev-eral years has been around the damaged fourth pier of the Aqueduct bridge was entirely submerged, and the small sheds erected on the dam looked lost out in the

seething waters.

The report received by the weather buandoah indicate a tremendous rise of water
in that river. No mails have come across
the river by stage from Winchester for

the river by stage from whichester for several days.

The reports received by the weather bureau today is that the river is falling slowny at Harper's Ferry. It reached its highest point last uight at 8 o'clock, when the water was 23 feet above low-water fevel. The bureau expected its predictions of yesterday as to the rise here to be fulfilled. It is believed that the water reached its highest point here this afternoon with high tide.

But He Will Probably Arrive in Washington This Afternoon.

Some Have Been to the Station Many Times Expecting Him-A Dinner Proposed.

W. J. Bryan, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, Grace Dexter Bryan, six years old, will reach the city this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, for a social visit of a few days. Mr. Bryan will go to the house of Mr. Carter T. Bride, 129 B street southeast, where he will be served with lunch, and where he will remain until he leaves the city. Mrs. Bryan and her little daughter will probably remain with Mrs. Bride until Monday, and possibly later. They have not fixed any program for their stay. It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan, when a member of Congress, boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Bride, and has always cherished their friendship. Miss Grace Bryan is to be the guest of Miss Louise Bride, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Mr. Bryan has been expected in the city since yesterday at noon, and a large number of his friends, including Mr. Bride and James L. Norris, have been at many of the trains since then. This uncertainty as to the time of his arrival was due to the floods along the Baltimore and Ohio road. Mr. Bryan was at Chillicothe Monday and expected to come straight through to Washington on the following day, but has been tied up by the floods. This morning Mrs. Bride received a telegram from him dated at Harrisburg, sating that he would proba-bly arrive about 1 o'clock today over the Baltimore and Ohio road. The Baltimore and Ohio is now running its trains from Cumberland over the tracks of the Pennsylvania road to Harrisburg, and from thence to Baltimore. The telegram from Mr. Bryan induced his friends to suppose that he would reach here on the 1:40 train from Baltimore and a number of them were at the depot at that time.

Among these were James L. Norris, Representative Sulzer of New York, ex-Representative C. H. Turner, William E. Ryan of New York and T. V. Noonan. There were few others because of the lack of were few others, because of the lack of knowledge of the exact time of arrival. In fact, outside of those named, and the reporters who were on hand, the many strangers around the depot had no idea

who was being looked for.
"Looking for somebody?" inquired a cabman of a bystander.
"Yes, looking for W. J. Bryan-Billy Bryan; you know." "Oh, yes, you mean Bryan the dooelist

don't you' Upon being assured that this was the man the cabman went on seeking other If Mr. Bryan gets into the city on time this afternoon he will be tendered a dinner tonight at the home of John R. McLean,

at which a number of citizens will be present. Outside of that the visit of Mr. Bryan will have no political visit of Mr. Bryan will have no political significance whatever. This will probably be the only occasion of the kind that Mr. Bryan will attend while in the city unless he returns here after he goes to New York city, where he will deliver a lecture in Carnegie Hall on Friday night. It is not thought, however, that Mr. Bryan will be in the city next week. His friends do not look for him to be here when the inauguration of McKinley takes place. It is also doubtful if Mrs. Bryan will be here while long, although she will remain here while long, although she will remain here while her husband goes to New York.

# CAPT. HEISTAND'S ORDER.

To Come to Washington and Report to the Secretary of War.

Capt. H. O. S. Heistand of the 11th Infantry, who has been acting as secretary to the President-elect since the election, will accompany the presidential party to Washington early next week. In order to permit him to do this, Secretary Lamont has ordered him to come to Washington "and report in person to the Secretary of War for duty in his office."

Because of his intimate relations with Major and Mrs. McKinley it has been popularly supposed that Capt. Heistand would succeed Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, in charge of public buildings and grounds, the duties of which include supervision over the arrangements for state and social functions in the Executive Mansion. It is now understood, however, that other arrangements will be made and that other arrangements will be made and that Capt. Heistand will be assigned to special duty in the War Department, and that an officer of the corps of engineers will be placed in charge of the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds. Heretofore the law bearing on the subject has been construed at the War Department as limiting such assignments to officers of the corps of engineers.

# APPLICATION DENIED.

The President on Indecent Newspaper Publications.

The President has delivered a most scath ing criticism upon indecent newspaper publications in denying the application for pardon in the case of James B. Wilson, sentenced in December, 1895, in Indiana, to two years' imprisonment and \$250 fine and costs for mailing obscene papers. The President's indorsement reads: "Denied. This convict was one of the editors and proprietors and a distributor through the mails and otherwise of a disgustingly vile and obscene newspaper. His conviction and sentence was an event distinctively tending to the promotion of public morals and the protection of the sons and daughters of our land from filth and corruption at a time when indecent newspaper publications are so dangerous and common. Everybody in favor of cleanliness should encourage the punishment of such offenses and desire that t should be more frequently imposed.
While I am much surprised by the number of respectable people who have joined in urging clemency in this case, my duty seems so clear that I am not in the least seems so clear that I am not in the least tempted to interfere with the just and wholesome sentence of the court."

# MR. SANDS' NOMINATION.

It Was Not Considered by the Senate

.The subcommittee of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the nomination of Mr. Sands to be District Commissioner, did not hold a meeting today. The three members of this subcommittee, consisting of Senators Proctor, Faulkner and Bacon, it is expected will get together before the full committee meeting on Friday morning, in order to make some report at that meeting. As the Senate now meets at 11 o'clock, it will be difficult for the District committee to fully consider Mr. Sands' nomination if there should be serious objection in the committee to his confirmation.

# SENATE'S EXTRA SESSION. The President's Preciamation Calling the Bodysto Meet March 4.

The President has issued a proclamation, in the usual form, calling a session of the Senate at noon on the 4th of March to receive communications from the executive, This is the usual Senate extra session to consider nominations to important offices.

# DANGER IS PAST MR. BYRAN DELAYED LEE AND CUB

MOTIVES OF THE CONSUL GENERAL

A Desire to Put the Blame Where It Belongs.

THE SANGUILLY CASE

Congress is showing excitement again over the Cuban situation. The report of friction between Consul General Lee and the administration has aroused the friends of Cuba, and those who, without reference to the fate of Cuba, are in favor of vigorously maintaining the rights of American citizens abroad, and the hope is freely expressed that Gen. Lee will maintain a firm attitude and insist upon resigning if he is not sustained by his home government. This action on his part will force the issue, and the sympathy of Congress is strongly with Mr. Lee, His friends say they have known all along that his position was at variance with that of the administration, and that he was kept under restraint. It has been almost intolerable to him, it is said, to contemplate without resistance outrages upon American citizens. It is urged that he cannot afford to have the case closed, as far as the present adminiscase closed, as far as the present adminis-tration is concerned, without making plain the attitude he has occupied. It is declared that when the new administration comes in a state of facts as regards Cuba not at all creditable to the present administration will be disclosed.

# Gen. Lee's Course.

It is believed that General Lee desires, as is his right, to clear himself from all responsibility for the policy which has been followed. It is claimed that his correspondence will show that he has been active in the defense of American citizens and has accurately represented the state of affairs in Cuba, but that he has not been backed up except in a perfunctory manner which has been utterly ineffectual. The slow forms of inquiry and "diplomatic representations" have been resorted to where demands of a peremptory character would alone have been effectual. Under this policy American citizens have been enduring imprisonment in violation of treaty rights, while the negotiations have

dragged their weary length along.

The case of Jules Sanguilly, which was acted on by the Senate committee today, furnishes an example of this sort of diplomacy. It is said that this is not a pardiplomacy. It is said that this is not a par-ticularly strong case, and for that very rea-son the Spanish government was more ready to treat upon it, with the purpose of releasing the prisoner after he had been punished to their satisfaction by imprison-ment, "pending the adjudication" of the case.

ported by the Senate committee today directing a demand for the immediate release of Sanguilly was entirely unnecessary, as he was about to be set free as a "friendly act" on the part of Spain. Negotiations for the release of Sanguilly have in accord with the well-established opinions been completed, and he was to be set at liberty in a few days.

Persons unfriendly to the present admiristration's policy as to Cuba attribute to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney a purpose to make a dramatic close to the administration by a display of this case as an example of what has been done by diplomacy, and as an evidence of the friendy disposition of Spain, to justify the course that has been pursued by this government. The action of the Senate committee, it is feared by the administration, may destroy the effect of this "diplomatic triumph." is said that if the Senate should adopt the resolution it might cause the revocation by Spain of what she has yielded in the Sanguilly case and might lead to serious trouble.

It is intimated that it is a mistake to base action by this country on this case. The Ruiz case and the Scott case are regarded as more aggravated and demandi

igorous action is understood that General Lee suggested that there should be an American war vessel in Cuban waters, and that there been an increasing irritation between the Secretary and General Lee. It is said that the correspondence between Olney and Lee has been more vigorous than has been the American policy in Cuba

Notwithstanding repeated statements from outside sources to the contrary, the officials of the White House and State Department are firm in the denial of the reported resignation of United States Consul General Lee, and the impression is given out today that any trouble that threatened between the department and the consul general has been composed and that there is no longer danger of a rup-

It is conceded that there has been some friction growing out of the cases of Americans arrested in Cuba, but the officials refuse to discuss the matter. From a reliable source, however, the facts appear to be as follows: The consul general while in Washington last autumn did not conhis belief that much credit might be gaine its term by making a bold stroke for Cuban freedom, at least going to the length of recognizing the belligerency of the insur-He did not take issue openly with the

He did not take issue openly that administration in its policy, but it was realized here that his sympathies lay strongly with the Cubans. Possibly feeling that he was under suspicion of lack ing that he was under suspicion of lack of sympathy with the department's policy, Gen. Lee, upon his return to his post, was particular to stick closely to instructions to insist in every case concerning an American captive upon explicit orders from the department. This finally led to the department, almost serious in the Ruiz case.

# The Ruiz Incident. The consul general knew of Ruiz's cap

waited for further instructions.

structions in the consular regulations imcoluntarily staying in Cuba for sixt

Gen. Lee Aroused. It is conjectured that the death of Ruiz

# mendation that a demand be made upor the Spanish authorities for the release of all American prisoners held in Cuban pris-

Story About His Resignation Still Denied Here.

long as possible, taking the chance that meantime general amnesty will be proclaimed and their lives spared in that way. Specific denial is made at the State Department that a telegram has been received from Gen. Lee, as alleged in New York papers today, saying that he has mailed his resignation by steamer, and that Secretary Olney has asked him to withhold it.

# The Sanguilly Case.

It is understood that the resolution re-

# Resignation Story Denied.

ture and reported it to the department, but, it is intimated, stopped at that and The department felt that the general in-

posing upon a consular officer the duty of moving promptly for the relief of an American citizen in such cases should have been sufficient to guide General Lee to a proper course. However, without losing time, the department, upon being informed of the facts, promptly referred the case to the atcording to the State Department's view it can scarcely be regarded as a case justifying an ultimatum at this point at least, for there is a reasonable doubt whether or not Ruiz lost his American citizenship by years in the pursuit of his business, and without keeping up his registration regu-larly. Of course, the department has not yet conceded this point, but its statement yet conceded this point, but its statement is sufficient to show that it is a case re-

in jail aroused General Lee to a recom-

Destruction of the Governor's Palace

# ons. This was regarded by the department as a step too long and radical to be taken out offhand and in a flush of resentment. The safety of the prisoners, assumed to be the object of such a demand, would, it is claimed, in many cases be jeopardized by the very means taken to secure their release. Our demand would have to be put in the form of one for an immediate trial of the prisoners or their immediate release. In case the Spanish efficials elected to adopt the first named course, some of the prisoners would perhaps lose their lives, for they were taken with arms in hard, and so are subject to the extreme penalty that may be imposed by a military court-martial. For such prisoners the hope of their lives lies in the delay of a trial as long as possible, taking the chance that meantime general amnesty will be pro-

Mad Rush of Turkish Soldiers to Obtain a Treasury.

CANEA, Island of Crete, February 24 .-The governor's palace, with all the archives, was destroyed by fire today, and, as fires broke out elsewhere in the town at

The situation is most grave. Armed and excited Mussulmans are parading the streets, full of indignation at the news from Selinos, where Mussulmans are besieged. The Benghazi Arabs threaten to burn the vhole of Canea.

broke open, whereupon there was a wild rush of Turkish soldiers and Mussulmans to secure the treasure. The foreign marines were obliged to fire blank cartridges to restrain them, and for a time a serious conflict between the Turks and Europeans was threatened.

The admirals are about to issue a proclamation in all the towns and villages explaining the reason for the presence of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters, and ex-

Mussulmans cannot remain in Crete.

The suggestions of the consuls that a foreign force be landed at Selmos in order foreign force be landed at Selmos in order to cover the retreat of the beleagured Mussulmans has not been adopted, owing to the available number of marines being insufficient. In view of the large force of the insurgents, the admirals have decided to confine their action to the dispatch of warships to Selline;

ships to Selincs.

The attacks of the insurgents continue at various points. The insurgents have descended into the plain behind the Convent of Chrysopighi, and have set fire to Mussulman houses.

COLOGNE, February 24.—The Cologne

the event of Greece not yielding promptly to moral pressure, that the proposal to blockade the Piraeus will be adopted, At the Mercy of the Turks.

"characterized by deliberate injustice and persistent disregard of these engage-"The Greek army is leaving Platania, fearing the capture of their guns by the foreign marines" The Canea correspondent of the Times After quoting the dispatch of Consul visited the scene of the bombarding, and General Lee of January 6, describing the

> of the Times. "The encouraging effect of the bombardment on the Turks is already visible. Both

ward the United States with reference to Spain under his oath of naturalization un-til the contrary is made to appear. ition of the bombardment. In this instance there is no evidence that modore, have addressed a formal protest against the bombardment to the foreign admirals, solemnly asserting that the admirals, solemnly asserting that the Turks were the aggressors in Sunday's The Christians are now at the his native country—under the passport and registry of the United States and also of Cuba. The only ground of proceeding against him has been an unjust suspicion

More Greeks Landed in Crete. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 24.-The Turkish government has received a dispatch saying that 31x hundred Greek troops, three guns and a quantity of am-

# ESCAPED FROM HAVANA.

Employe of a Havana Bank Tells His Story. NEW YORK, February 24.-Among the passengers arriving today by the Ward line steamer Seguranea from Havana was a Cuban refugee traveling under the name of senger, having stowed himself away aboard ance after she was three or four hours on her voyage. He said he i ad held a position in a Havana bank, with a salary of \$200 a month, and was denounced for being a patriot and in sympathy with the cause of the Cubans, the basis of the charge being that seven of his relatives were members of Gomez's army. He heard that the military

# Cherokees Said to Have Been Treated Unjustly.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., February 24.-William Bates, a hackman, brings a report from Hayden, the post office where the \$800,000 payment was to be made by the government to the Cherokee freedmen, of a startling nature. The payment should have begun last Thursday, but has, Bates alleges, been postponed from day to day for the same reason. In addition to the delay the freedmen became enraged over alleged extortion which they claimed was being practiced by Paymaster Dixon's son, and Monday night burned the temporary hotel occupied by Mr. Dixon and his clerks. Young Dixon is the only notary public on the ground, and Bates alleges that he charged the freedmen 33 for administering the oath, while the legal rate is said to be There are several thousand peo ple at Hayden interested in the paym and if Bates' story, which some doubt true, there will undoubtedly be great trou-

# Said to Have Criticised the Conduct of His Superiors.

NEW YORK, February 24.-It was announced on high authority at police headquarters today that charges have been formulated against Chief of Police Conlin. and that the matter will be presented by Commissioner Andrews at the meeting of the police board today. It is understood that the chief's offending was in the statement recently made by him that petty bickerings in the board of police commissioners impaired the discipline of the police force and lowered the commissioners in the estimation of officers and men alike.

# FIRES SET AT CANEA

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# EXCITED MUSSULMANS PARADING

# CRETAN ATTACKS CONTINUE

the same time, it is suspected that incendiarles have been at work.

While the palace was burning a strong box containing 17,000 fell into the ruins and

herting tranquillity.

This view is opreading with the population, which is so divided in inveterate hatred that schemes for reforms are fulle. The best plan, it is argued, is to permit the Greek trains to occupy the country and es-Greek troops to occupy the country and es-cort the besieged Mussulmans abroad, for

# Gazette publishes a dispatch from Berlin, saying that all the powers have agreed, in

Powers Agree to Coerce Greece.

the effort to secure the benefit of its stipulations in favor of the citizens of the United States who have been arrested, tried and condemned for alleged offenses "in gross violation of our treaty rights."

The case of Sanguilly is then taken up explicitly, of which it is said that it is "characterized by deliberate injustices." LONDON, February 24.-A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says:

> scertained that three persons were killed and twelve wounded as a result of the cannonade. Says the Canea correspondent

yesterday and today the Turkish cannon were busily engaged in firing on the Greek outposts at Platania and the Christians at Akrotiri. The fire of the Turks was not returned, through fear of incurring a repe-"The insurgents, through the Greek com-

mercy of the Turks, since they do not dare to reply to the fire for fear of being bom-

# munition have been landed at Chersonesus in the province of Candia, Island of Crete

ernment much of the actual record of the proceedings against the prisoner and that this has been done notwithstanding the frequent demands of our government for John White. He was not a regular pasfull information. Attention is called to the facts that the proceedings were by the steamer and making his first appeartrary to our treaty rights. It is then as-serted that the facts so far as they have been obtained "show a leliberate purpose to prosecute an innocent man." family and without arms when arrested and the details of the prosecution are enthis government to secure fair treatment police were about to arrest him and hid himself. Donning a sult of workman's step taken in the trumped-up cases only step taken in the transpersion and added to the burden of his wrongs and added to the burden of his wrongs and clothes he went aboard a lighter loaded with a cargo for the Seguranca, and then managed to get abourd the steamer and hid. When found he offered to pay his fare, and told his story. He left his wife and six children in Havana. tions against him in order to hold him

# MAY CAUSE BLOODSHED.

ble and perhaps bloodshed POLICE CHIEF CONLIN'S OFFENSE

The Presdent today sent the following W. W. Follett, to be consulting enginee of the United States in the international (water) boundary commission, provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, War-First Lieut, Elon F. Willcox, 6th Cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieut, Mil-ton F. Davis, 4th Cavalry, to be first lieutenant.